

## BERLIN SULLEN ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

People Fail to Enthuse Over National Birthday of Democracy.

ALL SIDES ARE BITTER

Junkers See Socialism as Evil Influence That Has Ruined Nation.

RADICALS ALSO COMPLAIN

'Red Flag' Communist Organ, Describes It 'Germany's Darkest Day.'

By RAYMOND SWING.

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A festive mood was wanting to-day in the second anniversary of the German revolution. There were no mass meetings in Berlin. The Government employees refused a holiday. Work in the newspaper offices and in the factories was stopped. The quiet of the German capital was not outwardly changed by the strike which the electricians began last week.

"To-day is not the birthday of democracy in Germany, but the anniversary of the death of the monarchy," writes the *Tagblatt*.

"The revolution was a sad conclusion of a chain of tragic circumstances," said Dr. Peterson, chairman of the Democratic party, "but our party has no reason to celebrate it."

In this vein runs most of the comment, save that by the Conservatives and the Communists, who most expend themselves in their analyses of the causes which led up to the revolution.

Konrad Haensch, Prussian Minister of Education, had this to say: "The fight—in so far as fighting was necessary—was much less for new ideas than to put an end at any price to what had grown intolerable."

He argued, however, that Hohenzollernism was not killed by attack, but by its own blunders, a conclusion which Theodore Wolff supports.

It was regarded by many persons here as remarkable that Herr Haensch and Wolff, both of whom are prominent Liberals, chose to-day to point out that the monarchy, as such, might have been salvaged had the Kaiser and the Crown Prince been ready to abdicate only a short time before they did and had so notified the Entente. But both of them agree that the monarchy is dead. Herr Wolff writes:

"The people who went through the war and the revolution obtained a new view of their kings, and they can't be

## Germany Gives Bonds for \$10,000,000,000

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Germany has delivered to the Reparations Commission bonds to the amount of 60,000,000,000 gold marks, the value of which is approximately \$3,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange (\$10,000,000,000 at present exchange rate of \$3.33 to pound sterling). This announcement was made in the House of Commons to-day by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The delivery of the bonds is in accordance with the requirements of the Peace Treaty and the Commission proposes to hold them as security for and in acknowledgment of Germany's debt.

trained anew to the old respect they had for them. Both force and faith are lacking, and without these two pillars no throne can exist. A king without an army—with but a small Reichswehr (imperial defence troops)—would be a hundred times weaker than a republic."

Even the conservative *Frankfurter Zeitung* agrees that a monarch is impossible for a time as far ahead as it can see. "We can only march forward," it says, "but even the most enthusiastic Republican will not claim that the Republic has bettered the situation of the German people in the slightest. We have not come far yet, we admit. While without the war the revolution would have been impossible, without the revolution we should not find ourselves in our present hopeless plight. If both sides could agree to meet on a footing based on these facts, we might seriously go on and rebuild the Fatherland. Instead, party hatred is mounting to a hardly surmountable pitch. The fight for power and the selfishness of the parties are the dominating factors in the new Germany."

Socialism was the betrayal of the revolution, writes Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, a member of the Reichstag and formerly a director of Krupp's.

"Similarly went every revolution in history that was built upon the idea of Socialism," he says. "Marxian Socialism, which provided the banners of the German revolutionaries, ceased being an idea of a spiritual force before the war and became merely an outward organization of the masses. Even the revolutionary literature which was passed from hand to hand during the war and has now been collected and published shows the negative character of the revolution. According to the revolutionaries do not exceed the perspective of our generals and our statesmen. The world revolution which, according to Spartacus letters, was to follow the war, was a Utopian idea of the victorious peace of the Pan-Germans."

The *Red Flag*, Communist organ, is an article in the *Pan-German Tageszeitung*, which in prominent headline type characterized to-day "Germany's blackest day." On the other hand, the *Red Flag* says:

"November 9 (1918) was the day German imperialism collapsed, and also the day (1917) when Kerensky's administration ended and Lenin's began. November 9 is not alone the day the Kaiser's regime fell, but it also is the anniversary of unparalleled betrayal of the revolution by the Majority Socialists and the Independent Socialists. It was the day Ebert and Haase (former German Foreign Minister and leader of the Independent Socialists) sat down in the empty seats of Wilhelm II. and his family. On November 9 began the treason against our Russian brothers and the Soviet Republic."

## FOR A FREE FIUME OR PACT OF LONDON

Italian Delegates Tell Jugoslavs These Are Their Only Alternatives.

DALMATIA TALK USELESS

Impression Is That Serbia Cannot Yield Without Government Upset.

RAPALLO, Italy, Nov. 9.—The question of Fiume was brought up in the conference of Italian and Jugo-Slav delegates being held here for a settlement of the Adriatic problem, although no agreement has yet been reached on the proposal of the Italian delegates that the frontier be that established by the pact of London.

The Italian delegates proposed that the independence of the new State of Fiume be recognized by both countries, but the Serbian delegates strongly opposed independence for Fiume. They insisted that the pact was indispensable to Serbia for economic and commercial reasons.

It is asserted that Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, made the Serbian delegation understand clearly that if an accord is not reached within a few days Italy intends to avail herself of the rights conferred upon her by the pact of London, recognized by France and England, and apply the clauses contained in the pact in their entirety, without, however, giving to this solution any character of hostility against the Jugo-Slavs.

The general impression is that Serbia, even if she were willing to meet the conditions, finds herself in a most difficult position to make any important concessions, as the country is on the eve of a general election, and any appearance of weakness would bring about such a wave of nationalist feeling as to cause the overthrow of the men now in power.

Italy's minimum conditions as to a new frontier comprise possession of the Julian Alps and the absolute freedom of Fiume, which must have physical connection with other Italian territory. Count Sforza declared that unless these fundamental points were accepted it would be useless to discuss the fate of Dalmatia, and that the dignity of both countries would not permit a continuance of negotiations.

Premier Venizelos of Jugo-Slavia emphasized the viewpoint of his country that it would be impossible to cede to Italy territories in which there is a preponderance of Slav population. Dr. Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, questioned Italy's right to the whole Adriatic Peninsula. Count Sforza, however, interrupted him by saying that such a discussion was "perfectly useless. It is impossible to continue," he declared, "unless the view is accepted that Italy must have a frontier which can be logically and militarily defended."

## AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS NEEDS CASH

Receipts Not Enough to Cover Wear and Tear on Books.

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Americans here are so busy enjoying Parisian life that they have no time to read books, as a result of which condition the American Library in Paris is in need of funds. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 persons in the American colony here, but a campaign for Library Association members has brought in only about 600 of them. The yearly dues are 100 francs. There are twenty-five life members who pay 700 francs each, while patrons of the library give 5,000 francs each.

Members of the Library Committee, the head of which is Charles L. Seeger, father of Alan Seeger, the war poet, say cash receipts are not sufficient to cover the wear and tear on the books, 25,000 of which were donated by American libraries.

The committee will be compelled to decide whether it is possible to continue the work of the library.

## REMOVING THE BODIES OF AMERICAN DEAD

About Half Those From 27th Division to Be Sent Here.

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The French Government is facilitating in every way the removal of the bodies of American soldiers dead from graves yards on the battle front. The Bureau for the Registration of Graves here has announced that work will commence soon on the Bony cemetery, where the dead of the Twenty-seventh (New York) Division, commanded by Major-Gen. O'Ryan, are buried. About half the number of these dead will be carried to the United States as soon as coffins are available, the remainder to be buried in a permanent cemetery near the site of the famous battle for the Von Hindenburg tunnel.

The Washington authorities have decided that the bodies of all American heroes who fell in the war which relations in the United States do not ask shall be returned home shall be reinterred in the Home of the Brave, the Belleau Wood and the Bony cemeteries.

Thus far 9,000 bodies of these dead have been sent to the United States from the rear areas. Eighteen hundred bodies now are at Cherbourg. The work of beautifying the permanent cemeteries will not start until the exhumations have been finished. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of all bodies of American soldiers buried in France will be returned to the United States.

## ASK SPAIN TO BUY PAPER.

MADRID, Nov. 9.—The leading authors of Spain have sent a petition to the Government asking it to acquire paper for book printing from abroad and sell it to publishers at cost price. Otherwise, they declare, Spanish literature will disappear from the world market.

## MAY NOT OBJECT TO CARVING OF TURKEY

Washington's Concern Is That Equal Opportunities Be Retained.

AWAITS HARDING POLICY

Report on Armenian Boundary Soon to Be Presented to Wilson.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—State Department officers are giving careful study to the tripartite agreement concluded between Great Britain, France and Italy for the creation of "spheres of influence" in Turkey, but it was stated to-day that any objections that the American Government might have to the agreement had not yet reached the formative stage.

The question about which the State Department has been most concerned, officials said, was whether the provisions of the treaty violated in any way the principle of equal commercial and economic opportunities to all nations in Turkey, enunciated by the American Government in its note on the Turkish settlement communicated to the allied governments last March.

Some officials here profess to regard the tripartite agreement as a division of economic spheres in Turkey to which the Allies feel themselves entitled in return for the responsibilities which they have assumed in the administration of the Turkish territories. Whether the United States may find grounds, therefore, for objections to this dispensation, officials said to-day, may depend upon the policy as to world affairs which the Harding Administration may adopt.

The final report on the Armenian boundary question has about been completed by the special commission named by the State Department and soon will be presented to President Wilson, who was asked by the allied Powers to fix the Armenian boundaries.

## TALK OF ULTIMATUM FOR PEACE WITH TURKS

Allies Getting Tired of Postponing Ratification.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Constantinople says:

"As the Turkish Government continues to postpone the execution of certain undertakings required by the Allies, notably the ratification of the treaty of Sevres by the Imperial Government, the trade and financial aid given the Ottoman treasury will be curtailed. If that measure does not produce results the delivery of an ultimatum is being considered."

## ITALY BOOSTS RAILWAY AND TROLLEY CAR FARE

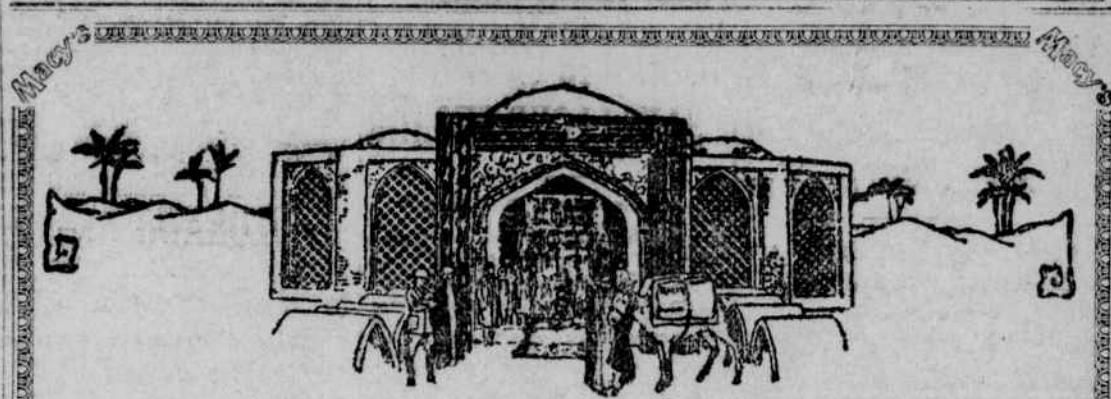
Day Jump of 6 to 9 Cents and 8 to 15 at Night.

ROME, Nov. 9.—A royal decree just issued increases the prices for passenger travel on railways and trolleys from a maximum of 180 per cent. to a minimum of 100 per cent. over pre-war charges. On street cars the raise in fare in daytime will be from six cents to nine cents and at nighttime from eight cents to fifteen cents. A ride on a street car at night, these fares, will now cost 50 per cent. more than a ride in a cab prior to the war.

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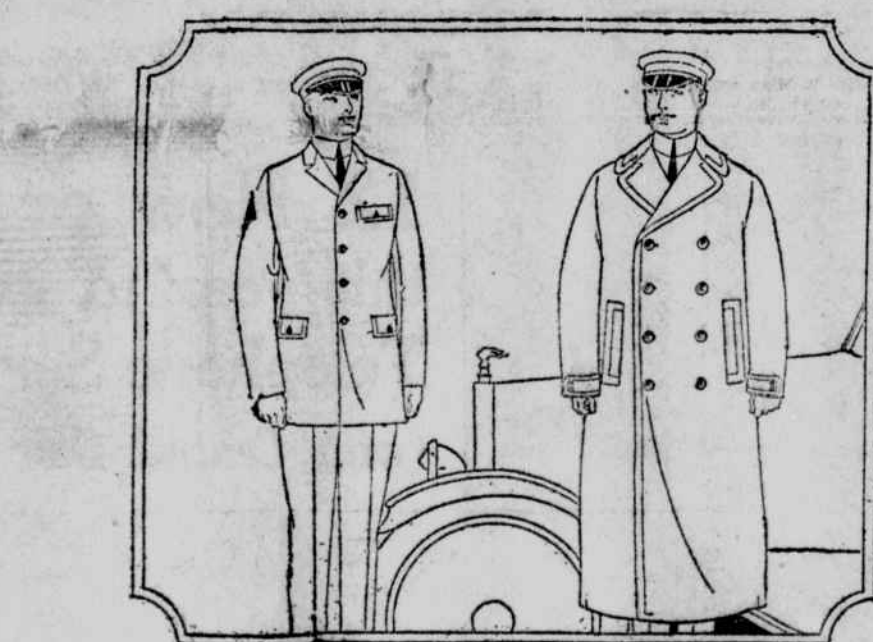
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